







**PROVINCIAL NOTES**

—Small-pox is reported from Santarem.  
—The people of Fortaleira, Ceará, are complaining of insecurity of property.

The provincial assembly of Ceará closed its session on the 21st ult.

The president of the province of Paraíba has placed the building of the Pard Iycenau at the disposal of the proposed industrial and art exposition.

The receipts of the Pernambuco custom house for the month of October were \$59,460.32, as against \$41,317.28 for the same month of last year.

The American Mr. Kosack, Captain Huise, arrived at Pernambuco on the 3rd ult. Cargo samples to H. Nausch & Co.

On the morning of the 18th ult., a new steamer called the "Maranhão" was launched at Maranhão, Length 166 feet.

The British ship, "Paraná" sailed from Pernambuco for New York on the 28th ult., with a cargo of 4,731 sacks of muscovado sugar.

A fisherman named Francisco Suassuna de Oliveira was assassinated by another fisherman, named Fiosciano, at Faria de Portas, Pernambuco, on the night of the 1st inst. The assassin escaped.

The primary elections to fill the two senatorial vacancies from Rio Grande do Sul, have passed off quietly in that province. As far as known the results have been victorious.

A telegram from Bahia on the 6th instant announced the death of the archbishop Joaquim Gonçalves da Cunha, primate of the Brazilian church. He had held that high position since 1875.

—Advises from Mandres of the 20th ult., report the departure of a government band for the Rio Negro, carrying supplies for the Venezuelan boundary commission.

The British brig "Agile" from Newport, United States, which arrived at Pernambuco on the 27th ult., brought the ice break from the bridges of the Linioceo railway.

A festive youngster near Maranhão, named Cantidio, undertook to be playful with a double-barreled gun. Two friends stood near admiring his dexterity. One of them, named Enygo, was buried soon after.

On the 23d ult., a slave in Pernambuco, named Domingos, committed suicide to escape punishment for an attempted flight from bondage. He was not been whipped by the authorities, and bravely chose death instead.

Padre Carlos Bogerhausen has offered the municipal council of Joinville, Santa Catharina, a plot of ground, containing 2,000 square metres, as a site for a public school building. The president of the province has given his consent to the acceptance of the gift.

The assassin of the Campanário fazendeiro, Barao de Sáles, Carlos, whose assassination we noticed in our last, has been discovered. He is a soldier named Bento Ribeiro Dias de Souza, and he is said to have been hired to commit the crime by some enemy of the victim. The soldier has been arrested.

The president of the province of Bahia has changed the existing contract with the "Companhia Bahiana" so that there shall be one more voyage per month between Bahia and the southern ports, and reducing the annual subsidy to \$10,000 from \$12,000 with the understanding that the company may dispense with the present call at the port of Belmonte. The new arrangement enters into effect on the first of next month.

—A terrible crime was recently committed at São Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo. A man, who was described in the "Procurador Sr. Porto" as a drunkard, gambler and vagabond, associated with wife, who was soon to be confined, and killed her with a stroke of a knife across the abdomen. A daughter, 12 or 13 years old, going to wash her mother was also killed by the infuriated father. The other children fled to the woods for concealment. The assassin was afterwards captured at Broto.

—According to the terms of a contract with the provincial government of Pernambuco, Sr. Carlos José de Madiros is to build a public bathing establishment on the reef fronting the city with a privilege for 20 years. He will be required to take all precautions to protect life and to attend to the wants of bathers. Five presents from the Minderibas must be admitted daily. The price must not exceed 50 reis for a single bath, nor 100 reis for a mouth's subscription; these prices including free passage to and from the hotel house.

—A correspondent of the "Jornal do Rio" writing on the 14th ult. from Quipapá in the interior of Pernambuco tells the following story:—"Last Sunday our vicar made an eloquent address upon marriage. According to his authorized statements, I don't believe there is a single pair in the whole parish that is religiously and legally married. They are all included under the penalties of anathema of their marriages. For this reason they are advised to appear in the church to be received in their second marriage with the same woman, seeing that they have been living *ipsa facto* in conjugation. All those are included in this category who had not confessed their sins previous to their marriage; those who were not married by the vicar of their own parish; those who by taking the priests were married without permission; those who had concealed their fortunes; those whose marriages were not announced; those who under protest of poverty were married for very little money, having been able to give eight or ten milreis more; those who were married at night, although paying twice the ordinary price in order not to show themselves, for marriages should take place before the setting of the sun, etc., etc. So there are no exceptions, they are all in it. In the opinion of the reverend curate, the bridegrooms must separate themselves from their married wives for a few days in order to purify themselves. I fear that one fellow has been married, but had to do so at night to keep from being pealed with stones."

—Advices from Rio Grande do Sul of the 31st ult., report that plentiful rains have fallen throughout the interior of that province, from which great relief from the rigors of the drought have been experienced.

A rich fazendeiro of S. Fidelis, named José Joaquim de Cerqueira, recently gave a letter of liberty to a slave, Basileia, an old man 70 years of age. This gentleman was occupied by a criminal process against Benedicto for the murder of one of the landowner's *fetores*, the expenses of which his master wished to escape. In the trial it transpired that the master was convicted by a younger slave whom Cerqueira had once sold in order not to lose his value, and that Cerqueira had kept Benedicto in his house on his funds for a period of six months to make him confess to the master. Benedicto was discharged by a jury, and the authorities are said to be making further inquiries into the master.

Mr. Von Bayar, the American engineer contracted to locate the light-house at the mouth of the Amazonas after having examined the locality selected for it has come to the conclusion that it is impossible to complete the work with the sum that has been appropriated for this purpose. Great difficulty will be met with on account of the roughness of the seas that continually break over the place chosen. The current of the water is at an angle with the wind and waves, which serve to increase the difficulty. In spite of all this Mr. Von Bayar proposes to put up the light-house on the place selected as soon as the government reconsider and increases the appropriation for this purpose.

**A FAIR EXAMPLE.**

We have before called attention to the benefits of open and unrestricted emigration, as contrasted with the peculiar system of colonization now in vogue in Brazil. Here everything is subjected to official control and interference, and the immigrant is made to feel at every step that the government wants him for certain selfish purposes of its own, rather than for his aid as an independent and enterprising citizen. How the opposite system works, where the greatest freedom is allowed him, is shown by the following sketch from the New York World:

Three years ago—*i.e.* in 1869—African slaves, boys of 12 to 14 years of age, were imported, isolated at Castle Garden, as emigrants from the city of Loipis. Their worldly means were less than one dollar. But they rapidly sought and found work, one at least as a piano-player at \$4 a week, another as a servant girl. One negro boy, Alvaro Delfim, the younger son of the iron workers steadily with Messrs. Steinway as a journeyman, and then he determined to go into business on his own account as a dealer in piano materials. He had little capital and was not twenty-one years old, but he worked hard, and in 1872, having attended the business, he conceived to start piano factories instead of importing, and he opened a small workshop in Brooklyn, New York, his elder brother with him. Success followed, and he has seen his business take a firm hold in New York, and now has a branch in Philadelphia. Up to 1875 piano-makers manufactured their own sounding boards. But at that time Mr. Dolé began their construction, and now supplies all the leading piano-makers of the United States, and exports these soundings to Europe, Australia, and Japan. Now, Mr. Delfim, at the present time, has \$200,000 invested in this business and gives employment to 150 laborers, nearly all of whom are of the highest type of intelligent working people.

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Dec. 2 <sup>nd</sup>	Tagan.....	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente and Lisboa.
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